



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The fact being as stated, the question is, What is the tribe of robins going to do about it? It is idle to suppose that the whole race of robins will continue for long to 'get left' in this way, or that they will accept the sparrow's system of pillage as a finality, to be submitted to as a part of the fundamental plan of life in this best possible of worlds; and it will be of interest for future observers to notice in just what manner the conflicting interests of the two birds shall, in the fulness of time, have been composed. At least four lines of conduct would seem to be open to the robin: he might thwack the offending sparrow at the moment of his wrong-doing, or, indeed, all sparrows, both as a preliminary to the hunting of worms and on all convenient occasions, though these operations would doubtless be somewhat laborious; possibly he might learn to swallow the worm *instanter*, or perhaps even to fly away with it quickly enough to elude pursuit; or he may, in despair, wholly give up the pulling of worms. So far as my own observation goes, though it must be said that it has been confined to no great number of individual robins, it would seem as if no inkling of either of these plans has yet occurred to the suffering bird. In so far as I have myself seen, each particular robin, when thus defrauded, looks and behaves as if he did not clearly comprehend what had become of his worm; and he speedily goes in search of another, as if, on reflection, he had concluded that he must have himself swallowed the first. Meanwhile, a number of the sparrows who had flown off in chase of the first robber with intent to share his booty have returned, and are hanging around the robin in readiness for his second stroke. The probabilities that the robins will eventually find out some way of circumventing the thieving sparrows seem stronger when we reflect that it is probably only a very short time, comparatively speaking, since the robins began to pull earth-worms, anyway, and consider how thoroughly well they now do this work. To all appearances, a parcel of scattered robins hopping about in a pasture are attending to any thing but business. It is hard to believe, at first sight, that the birds are seriously searching for food; for each one of them is continually stopping and standing still in an apparently aimless way, as if distracted. In point of fact, the bird, when quiet, is intently watching for earth-worms in their burrows; and it is more than probable that he is not helped at this stage of proceedings by a group of sparrows hanging expectant about him. When the worm, or the place where the worm is, is perceived, the movements of the robin are sufficiently direct and forcible, as has just been stated. Inasmuch as there is good reason to believe that earth-worms were not to be found at all in this New-England country before its settlement, and that, even if they did exist, they were rare, it would seem that the robins must have learned the trick of capturing them within the last two hundred or two hundred and fifty years. Even if it be supposed that the earlier robins may have practised somewhat analogous movements with regard to certain kinds of insects or their larvae, it will still be reasonable to suppose that the first lesson, how to detect and pull the worm, must have been intrinsically harder than the one now before the robins of the period; viz., how to keep and hold the worm in spite of the pygmy sparrow.

F. H. STORER.

Intelligence of the crow.

In SCIENCE, No. 13, is a letter with this title, which I read with much interest, for the story is a very pretty one, and it is too bad to disturb it; yet I can

but think the writer mistaken in the bird, for he says, 'It seems that we had been strolling too near their nests in the walls.' Now, it is well known that crows do not build in walls or cliffs; and none of the crows which I have ever kept in confinement ever used their claws with which to carry either food or other materials. I kept a raven for several years, which had its liberty, but always came for food when called. I never saw it carry food or any thing else in its claws. I have known it to carry off its own rations, rob both dog and cat of theirs, making at least three pieces, all of which it carried away in its beak at once, never in its claws. During the summer of 1882 I was living near high wooded cliffs, on one of which this raven built a perfect nest. It seems to me your correspondent must be mistaken.

Dorchester, Mass.

Jos. M. WADE.

Sun's radiation and geologic climate.

In saying that the hypothesis of a diminution of solar radiation through the dissipation of solar energy would be admitted by 'most students,' I did not intend to include myself, for I am really a dissenter. In my judgment, the weight of the cumulative geologic evidence for the great age of the earth is not counterpoised by the arguments thus far adduced from the physical side of the question. I therefore welcome Mr. Warring's note (SCIENCE, No. 14) in that it helps to show that the physical conditions involved in the discussion are not so simple as some have assumed them to be. Perhaps we may go a step farther, and say, that even if it is demonstrated that solar energy is being dissipated, and if it is demonstrated that in consequence of this dissipation the temperature of the sun is either falling or rising, the relative intensity of solar radiation still remains an unsolved problem. The rate of radiation is a function of other conditions besides temperature, and notably of the nature of the outer envelope of the sun. It is quite conceivable that changes in the envelope, belonging to the chemical history of the sun, might materially modify any law of variation based upon a theory of progressive dissipation of energy. This suggestion is, of course, without experimental basis; but in this respect it does not stand alone. Our laboratories fall so far short of realizing solar conditions, that solar physics and solar chemistry cannot be conceived without the aid of the imagination.

G. K. GILBERT.

Marking geodetic stations.

Of the many hundred Coast-survey stations that have been marked at different dates within the limits of the state of New York, only a very small percentage have now, or ever have had, surface-marks of any description, and but few of the underground marks can be recovered without re-measuring angles of the triangulation.

The manner of marking stations is apparently left to the judgment of the Coast-survey assistants. The writer of the manual 'On the field-work of triangulation,' issued by the Coast-survey, neglected to place surface-marks at several of the primary triangulation points occupied by himself in the vicinity of Albany.

A substantial surface-mark has been placed at every geodetic station of the New York state survey; and although some have been mutilated, so far as is known, none have been removed. The number of granite surface-marks that have been placed by the survey is at present three hundred and twenty-nine.

HORACE ANDREWS, Jun.,
Albany, May 12, 1883. Assistant N. Y. state survey.